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To which is prefixed a short account of the Author, including Extracts from some of his Letters.

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Newport, March 21, 1806.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER *of January* 30, 1806.

THROUGH the politeness of a gentleman of the Bar, on whose accuracy we rely, we have been favoured with the following impressive and eloquent Sentence, passed on the inhuman and brutal SLATER, on Monday last, by Judge WILDE; which we have pleasure in communicating to the public, as doing no less honour to his head, as a sound and able Judge, than to his heart, as a virtuous and humane man.

JOHN SLATER.

You have been convicted by a Jury of your Country, of the wilful murder of your own Slave; and I am sorry to say, the short, impressive, uncontradicted testimony, on which that conviction was founded, leaves but too little room to doubt its propriety.

The annals of human depravity might be safely challenged for a parallel to this unfeeling, bloody, and diabolical transaction.

You caused your unoffending, unresisting Slave, to be bound hand and foot, and by a refinement in cruelty, compelled his companion, perhaps the friend of his heart, to chop off his head with an axe; and to cast his body, yet convulsing with the agonies of death, into the water! And this deed you dared to perpetrate in the very harbour of Charleston, within a few yards of the shore, unblushingly, in the face of open day. Had your murderous arm been raised against your equal, whom the laws of self-defence, and the more efficacious laws of the land unite to protect, your crime would not have been without precedent, and would have seemed less horrid. Your personal risk would at least have proved, that though a murderer, you were not a coward. But, you too well knew that this unfortunate man, whom chance had subjected to your caprice, had not, like yourself, chartered to him by the laws of the land, the sacred rights of nature; and that a stern, but necessary policy, had disarmed him of the rights of self-defence: Too well you knew, that to you alone he could look for protection; and that your arm alone could shield him from oppression, or avenge his wrongs; yet, that arm you cruelly stretched out for his destruction.

The Counsel, who generously volunteered his services in your behalf, shocked at the enormity of your offence, endeavoured to find a refuge, as well for his own feelings as for those of all who heard your trial, in a derangement of your intellect. Several witnesses were examined to establish this fact; but the result of their testimony, it is apprehended, was as little satisfactory to his mind, as to those of the Jury, to whom it was addressed. I sincerely wish, this defence had proved successful; not from any desire to save you from the punishment which awaits you, and which you so richly merit; but from the desire of saving my country from the foul reproach of having in its bosom so great a monster.

From the peculiar situation of this country, our Fathers felt themselves justified in subjecting to a very slight punishment him who murders a slave:—Whether the present state of society requires a continuation of this policy, so opposite to the apparent rights of humanity, it remains for a subsequent Legislature to decide. Their attention would long ere this, have been directed to this subject, but for the honour of human nature, such hardened sinners as yourself are rarely found, to disturb the repose of society. The Grand Jury of this District, deeply impressed with your daring outrage against the laws, both of GOD and man, have made a very strong expression of their feelings on the subject, to the Legislature; and from the wisdom and justice of that body, the friends of humanity may confidently hope, soon to see this, blackest in the catalogue of human crimes, pursued with appropriate punishment.

In proceeding to pass the sentence, which the law provided for your offence, I confess, I never felt more forcibly the want of power to make respected the laws of my country, whose minister I am. You have already violated the majesty of those laws—You have profanely pleaded, the law under which you stand convicted, as a justification of your crime—You have held that law in one hand, and brandished your bloody axe in the other, impiously contending, that the one gave a license to the unrestrained use of the other.

But, though you will go off unhurt in person, by the present sentence, expect not to escape with impunity. Your bloody deed has set a mark upon you, which I fear, the good actions of your future life will not efface. You will be held in abhorrence by an impartial world, and shunned as a monster, by every honest man—your unoffending posterity will be visited for your iniquity, by the stigma of deriving their origin from an unfeeling murderer—your days, which will be but few, will be spent in wretchedness—and, if your conscience be not steeled against every virtuous emotion; if you be not entirely abandoned to hardness of heart: the mangled, mutilated corpse of your murdered slave, will ever be present in your imagination; obtrude itself into all your amusements, and haunt you in the hours of silence and repose.

But, should you disregard the reproaches of an offended world; should you bear, with callous insensibility, the gnawings of a guilty conscience;—yet remember! I charge you, remember! that an awful period is fast approaching, and with you, is close at hand, when you must appear before a Tribunal, whose want of power can afford you no prospect of impunity; when you must raise your bloody hands at the bar of an impartial omniscient Judge!—Remember!—I pray you remember! whilst yet you have time, that GOD is just, and that his vengenance will not sleep forever.

Mr. RANDOLPH's
SECOND SPEECH,

In the House of Representatives of the United States, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1806, *on the Non-Importation Resolution of Mr.* GREGG.

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I did expect, on coming to the House this morning, that the friends of the resolution under discussion, would have brought forward some arguments to shew (what they had studiously avoided)—that the ability to coerce Great-Britain is within the compass of this nation's power; that this power ought now to be exerted, and that the proposed measure is equal to the desired effect. It behoves them to demonstrate all this, before they ask for our support. I did not come down to the House with the expectation of listening to a gross misrepresentation of my expressions yesterday; loose and desultory as I allow them to have been—much less was I prepared to hear such misrepresentations from the lips of aged men, whom I have treated with invariable and guarded respect—between whom and myself there has long existed a political friendship—real on my part, apparent on theirs. I did not indeed expect to hear particular expressions, used by me in the ardor of debate, broken and culled from their connecting members, and mutilated and tortured into meanings, which cold-blooded malice alone could have devised. Sir, in this way of proceeding (without intending any profane comparison) the Bible itself may be made to preach atheism, to declare that there is no God. "*The fool saith in his heart, there is no God.*" Taken together, it is inspired wisdom; dismember it, it is impiety.

It has not been denied, by any member on this floor, that the carrying trade—that the commerce and navigation of these states ought to be protected. The only question is *quo modo?* Have you the ability to protect them by war; and are they of sufficient value to justify the expence of such protection. We say no—they cannot pay for so dear a defence, rich as they may be:—but above all, they cannot repay us for the loss of our constitution. It is above all price. We go further: we affirm that trade is now protected by the most efficient means in our power, by discriminating duties, laid by the votes of southern men, and yet, sir, we are threatened with schism, with a dissolution of the union, if we do not adopt particular systems, devised by chance, begotten of ignorance or imbecility. Are these *the mild* and *conciliatory* plans and ideas of which gentlemen boast? Is this mildness? Is this conciliation? Is this peace? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) with a face of wondrous importance, tells you, that, by the constitution, we have power to raise and maintain armies, to build and equip navies: from which he draws the inference that (under whatever circumstances, I suppose) we must actually do what the constitution allows. And yet that gentleman, in former times, voted with us against armies and navies? Let him justify himself if he can, upon his new principles? I repeat it—it the unjust aggressions of a foreign nation, if indignity and insult, abroad, are always to produce war, the gentleman was criminal in refusing to support the administration in 1798. Yes, you were then compelled to drain the cup of humiliation to its very dregs. Did he put that cup by? Did he vote for fleets or armies, or a suspension of commercial intercourse with France? What was the French edition of the laws of nations then? That a tale of

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You caused your unoffending, unresisting Slave, to be bound hand and foot, and by a refinement in cruelty, compelled his companion, perhaps the friend of his heart, to chop off his head with an axe; and to cast his body, yet convulsing with the agonies of death, into the water! And this deed you dared to perpetrate in the very harbour of Charleston, within a few yards of the shore, unblushingly in the face of open day. Had your murderous arm been raised against your equal, whom the laws of self-defence, and the more efficacious laws of the land unite to protect, your crime would not have been without precedent, and would have seemed less horrid. Your personal risk would at least have proved, that though a murderer, you were not a coward. But, you too well knew that this unfortunate man, whom chance had subjected to your caprice, had not, like yourself, chartered to him by the laws of the land, the sacred rights of nature; and that a stern, but necessary policy, had disarmed him of the rights of self-defence: Too well you knew, that to you alone he could look for protection; and that your arm alone could shield him from oppression, or avenge his wrongs; yet, that arm you cruelly stretched out for his destruction.

The Counsel, who generously volunteered his services in your behalf, shocked at the enormity of your offence, endeavoured to find a refuge, as well for his own feelings as for those of all who heard your trial, in a derangement of your intellect. Several witnesses were examined to establish this fact; but the result of their testimony, it is apprehended, was as little satisfactory to his mind, as to those of the Jury, to whom it was addressed. I sincerely wish, this defence had proved successful; not from any desire to save you from the punishment which awaits you, and which you so richly merit; but from the desire of saving my country from the foul reproach of having in its bosom so great a monster.

From the peculiar situation of this country, our Fathers felt themselves justified in subjecting to a very slight punishment him who murders a slave:—Whether the present state of society requires a continuation of this policy, so opposite to the apparent rights of humanity, it remains for a subsequent Legislature to decide. Their attention would long ere this, have been directed to this subject, but for the honour of human nature, such hardened sinners as yourself are rarely found, to disturb the repose of society. The Grand Jury of this District, deeply impressed with your daring outrage against the laws, both of God and man, have made a very strong expression of their feelings on the subject, to the Legislature; and from the wisdom and justice of that body, the friends of humanity may confidently hope, soon to see this, blackest in the catalogue of human crimes, pursued with appropriate punishment.

In proceeding to pass the sentence, which the law provided for your offence, I confess, I never felt more forcibly the want of power to make respected the laws of my country, whose minister I am. You have already violated the majesty of those laws—You have profanely pleaded, the law under which you stand convicted, as a justification of your crime—You have held that law in one hand, and brandished your bloody axe in the other, impiously contending, that the one gave a license to the unrestrained use of the other.

But, though you will go off unhurt in person, by the present sentence, expect not to escape with impunity. Your bloody deed has set a mark upon you, which I fear, the good actions of your future life will not efface. You will be held in abhorrence by an impartial world, and shunned as a monster, by every honest man—your unoffending posterity will be visited for your iniquity, by the stigma of deriving their origin from an unfeeling murderer—your days, which will be but few, will be spent in wretchedness—and, if your conscience be not steeled against every virtuous emotion: if you be not entirely abandoned to hardness of heart: the mangled, mutilated corpse of your murdered slave, will ever be present in your imagination; obtrude itself into all your amusements, and haunt you in the hours of silence and repose.

But, should you disregard the reproaches of an offended world; should you bear, with callous insensibility, the gnawings of a guilty conscience;—yet remember! I charge you, remember! that an awful period is fast approaching, and with you, is close at hand, when you must appear before a Tribunal, whose want of power can afford you no prospect of impunity; when you must raise your bloody hands at the bar of an impartial, omniscient Judge!—Remember!—I pray you remember! whilst yet you have time, that God is just, and that his vengenanse will not sleep forever.

Mr. RANDOLPH's

SECOND SPEECH,

In the House of Representatives of the United States, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1806, *on the Non-Importation Resolution of Mr.* GREGG.

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I did expect, on coming to the House this morning, that the friends of the resolution under discussion, would have brought forward some arguments to shew (what they had studiously avoided)—that the ability to coerce Great-Britain is within the compass of this nation's power; that this power ought now to be exerted, and that the proposed measure is equal to the desired effect. It behoves them to demonstrate all this, before they ask for our support. I did not come down to the House with the expectation of listening to a gross misrepresentation of my expressions yesterday; loose and desultory as I allow them to have been—much less was I prepared to hear such misrepresentations from the lips of aged men, whom I have treated with invariable and guarded respect—between whom and myself there has long existed a political friendship—real on my part, apparent on theirs. I did not indeed expect to hear particular expressions, used by me in the ardor of debate, broken and culled from their connecting members, and mutilated and tortured into meanings, which cold-blooded malice alone could have devised. Sir, in this way of proceeding (without intending any profane comparison) the Bible itself may be made to preach atheism, to declare that there is no God. "*The fool saith in his heart, there is no God.*" Taken together, it is inspired wisdom; dismember it, it is impiety.

It has not been denied, by any member on this floor, that the carrying trade—that the commerce and navigation of these states ought to be protected. The only question is *quo modo?* Have you the ability to protect them by war, and are they of sufficient value to justify the expence of such protection. We say no—they cannot pay for so dear a defence, rich as they may be:—but above all, they cannot repay us for the loss of our constitution. It is above all price. We go farther: we affirm that trade is now protected by the most efficient means in our power, by discriminating duties, laid by the votes of southern men, and yet, sir, we are threatened with schism, with a dissolution of the union, if we do not adopt particular systems, devised by chance, begotten of ignorance or imbecility. Are these *the mild* and *conciliatory* plans and ideas of which gentlemen boast? Is this mildness? Is this conciliation? Is this peace? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) with a face of wondrous importance, tells you, that, by the constitution, we have power to raise and maintain armies, to build and equip navies: from which he draws the inference that (under whatever circumstances, I suppose) we must actually do what the constitution allows. And yet that gentleman, in former times, voted with us against armies and navies! Let him justify himself if he can, upon his new principles? I repeat it—it the unjust aggressions of a foreign nation, if indignity and insult, abroad, are always to produce war, the gentleman was criminal in refusing to support the administration in 1798. Yes, you were then compelled to drain the cup of humiliation to its very dregs. Did he put that cup by? Did he vote for fleets or armies, or a suspension of commercial intercourse with France? What was the French edition of the laws of nations then? That a bale of

British manufacture (without any question of enemy's property) should subject to seizure and condemnation. And what was the British doctrine in 1793? That France was (with one sweep of the pen) in a state of siege and blockade; and that American flour, &c. should not be carried there at all. And yet against these principles and practices, prepos. terous and injurious as they were, we did not go to war—at least that gentleman was opposed to such a war (if war it may be called) as was waged.

But whilst I acknowledge the carrying-trade to be valuable to a certain extent, I must, unless I abandon every pretension to the character of a politician, act on existing circumstances, on things as they are, not as I believe they ought to be. In casting about, the first thing (or one of the first) to be considered is revenue. Almost our whole revenue is derived from commerce; that is, from the domestic consumption of imports from abroad. How much comes from the carrying-trade? Your statements (I am told) say 800,000 dollars. But if our whole consumption were imported in foreign bottoms, the impost would exceed its present amount by 11 or 12 thousand dollars.—I warn gentlemen against a misrepresentation of this fact. Am I therefore desirous to gain this encrease at the expence of our navigation? Far from it. It would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.—But what is this branch of the carrying trade, for which gentlemen would sacrifice not only our whole navigation and commerce, but the agriculture and constitution of the country? Look at this trade which is to be guarded at every risk, and the men who follow it. Do they carry your products abroad, and bring back goods for home consumption? No, they plunge their hands into your pockets for drawback—during this very session they threatened to plunder the treasury of millions, by a bill happily arrested on its passage. If our fair trade is not protected, how comes it that it has grown with a rapidity before unheard of in any age, unknown in any nation? That growth has been nourished by protecting duties, fostered by our neutral position. *We* are the real friends of your navigation. It has grown beneath the shade of discriminating duties—flourished in the sunshine of the neutral character, with the first blight of maritime war it dies. I am accused with stigmatising the merchants of the United States. I deny the charge. Every profession and calling of human life is disgraced by unworthy members. The law has its pettifoggers, the church its hypocrites, medicine and politics too, sir, have their empirics—and if there be two professions in the world, which can be selected for a tendency to devolope the pre-existing germ of imperfection planted in our nature, they are the profession of the lawyer and the occupation of the trader. And wherefore? Because they open the wide field of temptation. The wisest prayer that ever was or can be devised for human infirmity, is that which teaches us to deprecate such trials—"We beseech thee, lead us not into temptation!"—What is the fact? Whilst we boast of our honor on this floor, our name has become a by-word among the nations. Europe, and Paris especially, swarms with pseudo-Americans, with Anglo and Gallo-Americans, and American French and English, who have amassed immense fortunes by trading in the neutral character, by setting it up at auction and selling it to the best bidder.—Men of this description—striplings, without connexions or character, have been known to buy rich vessels and their cargoes, in Amsterdam and Antwerp, and trade with them, under the American name, to the Indies.—Neutral character has constituted one of the best remittances for colonial produce, or the goods which purchase it; and the trade in this commodity of neutrality has proved a most lucrative branch of traffic. This it is that has sunk and degraded the American name abroad, and subjected the fair trader to vexatious seizure and detention. But I am asked, if we shall submit to a tame and dastardly abandonment of our rights?—and by those, too, who have made a cowardly surrender of our best interests and our honor, when we were well able to have maintained them. I beg leave to reply to this question by asking another. Are you prepared to assert them? to go all lengths to enforce them? In what consists true dignity? In vapouring in the newspapers? In printed hand-bills and resolutions? Or in taking ground which you can and will maintain,—which no change of fortune shall compel you to desert? *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* Does the gentleman want a translation? Here is one truly American:—"*Stick, or go through.*" This is truly dignity:—can he give a better definition? And what constitutes false dignity? Playing the part of a Bobadil—bullying England and truckling to Spain—I beg pardon, there is *no* Spain:—bullying England and truckling to France. This you have done—You know it. When gentlemen tell us of their willingness to publish our proceedings, why do they not clear the galleries and take off the injunction of secrecy? Let their private vote correspond with their public profession. And let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) that I would rather have his vote than his speech at any time. Who would suppose, if he had not averred it, that he held silence and good sense in such high respect,—that he preferred the calm decisions of quiet wisdom, to the effusions of empty garrulity?

The gentleman from New-York has told us, that after the call of the executive for firm measures, he did not expect this opposition. And does he call this a firm measure? What would have been a firm measure? An embargo. That would have gone to the root of the evil. But that, sir, would not have suited your Proteus politicians. There could have been no evasion of that. But your slippery mercantile eels can slide over or under this provision, and leave the whole burthen of suffering to fall on the planter, the farmer, and the real American. The whole revenue, (we are told) is derived from commerce. Who pays it ultimately but the consumer, and with as large a profit on the merchants' advance of the duties (often a mere advance of credit) as he receives from any other part of his capital. These new ideas of firmness are either above or below my comprehension. And because we are anxious to see the public debt paid off and the true interests of the nation maintained—because we will not abandon the plough, and struggle to restrain Executive influence, we are charged with hostility to all commerce, with insensibility to the honor of our country. When our doors were shut—this is no breach of confidence—one of my colleagues called for the reading of a message from the President, soon after he came into office. It was the most severe and cutting satire that ever man listened to. I say it was a bitter satire on your proceedings, then and now. It recommended the application of our resources to a speedy discharge of the public debt, a rigid adherence to specific appropriations, tying down executive officers to the letter of the law, restricting them to the literal objects and amount of our appropriations. What is the commentary? In time of peace (for I trust no one will call this wind-mill attack on Tripoli *war*) the expenditures of the navy department (so far from each item of expence being limited by the specific appropriation for that object) have exceeded the gross sum appropriated for that branch of the public service *sixty per cent!* And if this is a specimen of the yearly cost of hulks rotting in the mud, what estimates can you make of the disbursements in time of actual war against a powerful maritime state—when your seventy fours are ready for sea? This is naked truth. It rests on figures—if it be not true, how comes it that we have passed two appropriation laws, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, during the present session, to cover the navy deficiencies of the last year—almost the only bills that we have passed.

Yes, sir, I am for paying one debt off (the cost of a former war) before I enter into another and score up a second. I confess myself to be among the number of those politicians (gentlemen may stile them visionary if they please) who hailed the President of the United States as the political Messiah, sent to convince an unbelieving world that a debt once funded, might be paid off without the intervention of a sponge. If in this I was visionary, at least I was not alone. The promise has been large, the nation calls for its performance. Look at the measures of the government, and when you reckon the Louisiana debt, that created under the British Treaty, and some others, it will appear that you have nearly scored up as much new debt as you have paid off of the old. I speak of principal: paying the interest of a debt is not diminishing it—and my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. J. Clay) must have taken the interest into his large account of yesterday. The amount of principal redeemed is less than 18,000,000. If gentlemen deny this, let them refer to the treasury statements laid before us at the opening of the session, or call upon the head of that department to state the amount of debt paid and created, within the last five years. But you will be told for your money you have value received, at least.—This I freely acknowledge. I would have given the sum for the Delta of the Mississippi, if it could not have been honorably acquired for less. Of whom did we purchase—from Spain, who had wrongfully with-held our right of deposit?—So far from it, that we tell her she has yet to make satisfaction for that injury and insult,—we bring it into account against her—No, Sir, we purchased from France, the rightful proprietor, against whom we then had no subject of complaint.

(To be concluded in the next Mercury.)

Dreadful Hurricane.—About the 20th of November last, one of the most violent hurricanes was experienced on the coast of Spain, that ever was remembered. A letter received by a respectable house in London, from Valentia, of the 23d ult. states its effects to have been most dreadful in that place. It rained incessantly for four days, during which time, upwards of 200 houses, were washed away, and not a vestige of them left behind; a number of persons, in endeavouring to save their effects, lost their lives. To add to the disaster, numbers of shipping were driven ashore, and shivered to pieces, and many of the people on board perished. The Berbice Packet, belonging to the house by whom the letter was received, was one of the ships driven on shore; and although strong built, she did not survive the hurricane half an hour.—*London Paper.*

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

BALTIMORE, April 3.

The ship United States, arrived below yesterday, after a short passage of 28 days from London; her accounts, therefore, are 14 or 15 days later than those heretofore received. Mr. Purviance (son of the collector of this port) with other passengers, came up last evening in the Annapolis packet. The gentleman named politely forwarded us a number of London papers of dates 27, 25, 23, 21; and 20th of February—and others, irregular and not so late. Their contents claim but little interest—this our readers will necessarily calculate when we inform them that the following selections are the most important we could furnish.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 21, 1806.

LAST night a packet arrived at the India house from Mr. Barker, the company's resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army, having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina, in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasures to an immense amount.

Our letters from Holland continue to assert, that Bonaparte perseveres in his earnest entreaties to the King of Prussia, to induce his Majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared that the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much, however, will depend upon the result of the negociations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes a conspicuous part.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office, in Downing-street. Rumour stated that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumour to any authentic source.

A private letter from Vienna of the 11th inst. contains the following article, relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the house of Austria:

"You have of course heard that the Archduke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the Imperial arms in Germany, and, astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his Majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transaction.

Prince Auersburg, to be deprived of his nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lamberti, imprisoned for life, in the said fortress.

General Jelk sentenced to be shot.

Privy Counsellor Callenbach, ordered to quit the Imperial States.

Counsellor Fasabender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field Marshal Kaunitz, and Field Marshal Aufenberg, have committed suicide while under arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiments of Kaunitz and Spork, reduced and disgraced.

Count Cobentzel, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed, and as many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the North of Germany. It has formally acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg.

We received this morning American papers to the 16th ult. The Congress has been occupied in close sitting in the discussion of the differences between the court of Madrid and the United States, as well as of the grounds of complaint preferred by the mercantile interest against the acts of violence that have so frequently been imputed to our cruizers. None of the proceedings in either, had however, been allowed to transpire. The merchants of New-York are extremely indignant at the restrictions and vexations under which they affect their trade labors, from the conduct of British ships of war. Should their complaints be just, we sincerely hope that every explanation and facility will be offered by our government to preserve a good understanding with the United States.

We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports, one of the measures determined upon by the new board of Admiralty.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dublin, of partial disturbances having arisen in the county of Mayo, but wholly unconnected with any political question. They are stated to have originated solely in the vexatious manner, to the poorer classes, in which the tythes are let, and in which they are collected.

February 25.

The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were proclaimed Kings on the 1st day of this month, at which time Napoleon was at Munich. A report had prevailed on the Continent, that he intended making a visit to Berlin, where, it appears, the Emperor Alexander is again expected.

February 26.

It is the opinion in Spain, that they will be compelled by the French, to march an army against Portugal in the approaching Spring. We recollect an article to this effect, in the Moniteur, some days ago, given as intelligence received from Madrid, but which, in all probability, came direct from the French government.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18, 1806.

IT is said, that a gentleman having told Mr. Randolph that he was considered as having turned Federalist, received this laconic reply, "It is false, Sir, I have not changed; but the Federalists have become good Republicans."—We agree with Mr. Randolph, that they are good Republicans, but we cannot think with him they have changed.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

Yesterday, in the Circuit Court of the United States now sitting in this city, Mr. Samuel G. Ogden came into court and surrendered himself into the custody of the marshal, in discharge of his bail. He was again recognized to appear during the present term, himself in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and one surety in twenty thousand dollars. The district judge presided, none of the judges of the Supreme Court having arrived in this city.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, (Ken.) dated March 8, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It is only 3 or 4 days since I returned from Upper Louisiana, where I have been for about two months past. The whole territory of Upper Louisiana is in perfect confusion and partyism. A great many of the citizens of that country are inimical to General Wilkinson as their Governor, in consequence of which the whole country is in an uproar."

Capt. Gage informs, that there were two privateers lying in Havanna ready for sea, with positive written orders to carry into effect the Decree of Talleyrand and which the Captains of the privateers have shown in Havanna. He also informs, that there were two privateer schooners at Havanna, one mounting 12, and the other 8 guns, ready for sea.

Letters received yesterday from Albany state, that Pierre C. Van Wyck, is appointed Recorder of the city of New-York, in the place of Maturin Livingston, removed; Elisha Jenkins, Secretary of State, in the room of Thomas Tillotson, removed; and Archibald M'Intire, Comptroller of State.

A letter received in town from France states, that the Pope is about to take up his residence in Paris, which is to be the future abode of St. Peter's successors, and that the ecclesiastics of the Romish church are no longer to live a life of celibacy. The letter further states, that Talleyrand and Fouche have been created princes—they richly deserve the honour, Bonaparte being Emperor. Instead of king of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, alias Napoleon, is to be invested with the title of king of the Romans.

April 8.

The Leander—The Grand Jury yesterday returned bills against Mr. Ogden, and Col. Smith, in the business of the Leander.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 8.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Yesterday the Citizens of this Commonwealth assembled in their several towns for the purpose of electing Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators. The votes in this town were as follows:

FEDERAL TICKET.

For Governor.

His Excellency Caleb Strong	2503

Lt. Governor.

His Honor Edward H. Robbins,	2444

Senators.

Hon. Harrison G. Otis,	2472
John Phillips,	2484
Christopher Gore,	2489
Dr. William Spooner,	2452
Peter C. Brooks, Esq.	2472

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor—Hon. James Sullivan, 1605
Lt. Governor—Hon. William Heath, 1650
Senators—Hon. David Tilden, 1684; Russell Sturgis, Esq. 1626; Col. Edward Proctor, 1622; Doctor David Townsend, 1623; Samuel Clapp, Esq. 1625.

The following is the result of votes for Governor from 27 towns, which are all we have as yet heard from, viz:—

For Gov. Strong,	7809
For Mr. Sullivan,	6256
Majority for Gov. Strong,	1553

British manufacture (without any question of enemy's property) should subject to seizure and condemnation. And what was the British doctrine in 1793? That France was (with one sweep of the pen) in a state of siege and blockade; and that American flour, &c. should not be carried there at all. And yet against these principles and practices, preposterous and injurious as they were, we did not go to war—at least that gentleman was opposed to such a war (if war it may be called) as was waged.

But whilst I acknowledge the carrying-trade to be valuable to a certain extent, I must, unless I abandon every pretension to the character of a politician, act on existing circumstances, on things as they are, not as I believe they ought to be. In casting about, the first thing (or one of the first) to be considered is revenue. Almost our whole revenue is derived from commerce; that is, from the domestic consumption of imports from abroad. How much comes from the carrying-trade? Your statements (I am told) say 800,000 dollars. But if our whole consumption were imported in foreign bottoms, the impost would exceed its present amount by 11 or 12 thousand dollars.—I warn gentlemen against a misrepresentation of this fact. Am I therefore desirous to gain this encrease at the expence of our navigation? Far from it. It would be to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.—But what is this branch of the carrying trade, for which gentlemen would sacrifice not only our whole navigation and commerce, but the agriculture and constitution of the country? Look at this trade which is to be guarded at every risk, and the men who follow it. Do they carry your products abroad, and bring back goods for home consumption? No, they plunge their hands into your pockets for drawback—during this very session they threatened to plunder the treasury of millions, by a bill happily arrested on its passage. If our fair trade is not protected, how comes it that it has grown with a rapidity before unheard of in any age, unknown in any nation? That growth has been nourished by protecting duties, fostered by our neutral position. *We* are the real friends of your navigation. It has grown beneath the shade of discriminating duties—flourished in the sunshine of the neutral character, with the first blight of maritime war it dies. I am accused with stigmatizing the merchants of the United States. I deny the charge. Every profession and calling of human life is disgraced by unworthy members. The law has its pettifoggers, the church its hypocrites, medicine and politics too, sir, have their empirics—and if there be two professions in the world, which can be selected for a tendency to devolope the pre-existing germ of imperfection planted in our nature, they are the profession of the lawyer and the occupation of the trader. And wherefore? Because they open the wide field of temptation. The wisest prayer that ever was or can be devised for human infirmity, is that which teaches us to deprecate such trials—"We beseech thee, lead us not into temptation!"—What is the fact? Whilst we boast of our honor on this floor, our name has become a by-word among the nations. Europe, and Paris especially, swarms with pseudo-Americans, with Anglo and Gallo-Americans, and American French and English, who have amassed immense fortunes by trading in the neutral character, by setting it up at auction and selling it to the best bidder.—Men of this description—striplings, without connexions or character, have been known to buy rich vessels and their cargoes, in Amsterdam and Antwerp, and trade with them, under the American name, to the Indies.—Neutral character has constituted one of the best remittances for colonial produce, or the goods which purchase it, and the trade in this commodity of neutrality has proved a most lucrative branch of traffic. This it is that has sunk and degraded the American name abroad, and subjected the fair trader to vexatious seizure and detention. But I am asked, if we shall submit to a tame and dastardly abandonment of our rights?—and by those, too, who have made a cowardly surrender of our best interests and our honor, when we were well able to have maintained them. I beg leave to reply to this question by asking another. Are you prepared to assert them? to go all lengths to enforce them? In what consists true dignity? In vapouring in the newspapers? In printed hand-bills and resolutions? Or in taking ground which you can and will maintain,—which no change of fortune shall compel you to desert? *Aut nunquam tentis, aut perfice.* Does the gentleman want a translation? Here is one truly American:—"*Stick, or go through.*" This is truly dignity:—can he give a better definition? And what constitutes false dignity? Playing the part of a Bobadil—bullying England and truckling to Spain—I beg pardon, there is *no* Spain:—bullying England and truckling to France. This you have done—You know it. When gentlemen tell us of their willingness to publish our proceedings, why do they not clear the galleries and take off the injunction of secrecy? Let their private vote correspond with their public profession. And let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) that I would rather have his vote than his speech at any time. Who would suppose, if he had not averred it, that he held silence and good sense in such high respect,—that he preferred the calm decisions of quiet wisdom, to the effusion of empty garrulity?

The gentleman from New-York has told us, that after the call of the executive for firm measures, he did not expect this opposition. And does he call this a firm measure? What would have been a firm measure? An embargo. That would have gone to the root of the evil. But that, sir, would not have suited your Proteus politicians. There could have been no evasion of that. But your slippery mercantile eels can slide over or under this provision, and leave the whole burthen of suffering to fall on the planter, the farmer, and the real American. The whole revenue, (we are told) is derived from commerce. Who pays it ultimately but the consumer, and with as large a profit on the merchants' advance of the duties (often a mere advance of credit) as he receives from any other part of his capital. These new ideas of firmness are either above or below my comprehension. And because we are anxious to see the public debt paid off and the true interests of the nation maintained—because we will not abandon the plough, and struggle to restrain Executive influence, we are charged with hostility to all commerce, with insensibility to the honor of our country. When our doors were shut—this is no breach of confidence—one of my colleagues called for the reading of a message from the President, soon after he came into office. It was the most severe and cutting satire that ever man listened to. I say it was a bitter satire on your proceedings, then and now. It recommended the application of our resources to a speedy discharge of the public debt, a rigid adherence to specific appropriations, tying down executive officers to the letter of the law, restricting them to the literal objects and amount of our appropriations. What is the commentary? In time of peace (for I trust no one will call this wind-mill attack on Tripoli *war*) the expenditures of the navy department (so far from each item of expence being limited by the specific appropriation for that object) have exceeded the gross sum appropriated for that branch of the public service *sixty per cent!* And if this is a specimen of the yearly cost of hulks rotting in the mud, what estimates can you make of the disbursements in time of actual war against a powerful maritime state—when your seventy fours are ready for sea? This is naked truth. It rests on figures—if it be not true, how comes it that we have passed two appropriation laws, to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, during the present session, to cover the navy deficiencies of the last year—almost the only bills that we have passed.

Yes, sir, I am for paying one debt off (the cost of a former war) before I enter into another and score up a second. I confess myself to be among the number of those politicians (gentlemen may stile them visionary if they please) who hailed the President of the United States as the political Messiah, sent to convince an unbelieving world that a debt once funded, might be paid off without the intervention of a sponge. If in this I was visionary, at least I was not alone. The promise has been large, the nation calls for its performance. Look at the measures of the government, and when you reckon the Louisiana debt, that created under the British Treaty, and some others, it will appear that you have nearly scored up as much new debt as you have paid off of the old. I speak of principal: paying the interest of a debt is not diminishing it—and my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. J. Clay) must have taken the interest into his large account of yesterday. The amount of principal redeemed is less than 18,000,000. If gentlemen deny this, let them refer to the treasury statements laid before us at the opening of the session, or call upon the head of that department to state the amount of debt paid and created, within the last five years. But you will be told for your money you have value received, at least.—This I freely acknowledge. I would have given the sum for the Delta of the Mississippi, if it could not have been honorably acquired for less. Of whom did we purchase—from Spain, who had wrongfully with-held our right of deposit?—So far from it, that we tell her she has yet to make satisfaction for that injury and insult,—we bring it into account against her—No, Sir, we purchased from France, the rightful proprietor, against whom we then had no subject of complaint.

(To be concluded in the next Mercury.)

Dreadful Hurricane.—About the 20th of November last, one of the most violent hurricanes was experienced on the coast of Spain, that ever was remembered. A letter received by a respectable house in London, from Valentia, of the 23d ult. states its effects to have been most dreadful in that place. It rained incessantly for four days, during which time, upwards of 200 houses, were washed away, and not a vestige of them left behind; a number of persons, in endeavouring to save their effects, lost their lives. To add to the disaster, numbers of shipping were driven ashore, and shivered to pieces, and many of the people on board perished. The Berbice Packet, belonging to the house by whom the letter was received, was one of the ships driven on shore; and although strong built, she did not survive the hurricane half an hour.—*London Paper.*

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

BALTIMORE, April 3.

The ship United States, arrived below yesterday, after a short passage of 28 days from London; her accounts, therefore, are 14 or 15 days later than those heretofore received. Mr. Purviance (son of the collector of this port) with other passengers, came up last evening in the Annapolis packet. The gentleman named politely forwarded us a number of London papers of dates 27, 25, 23, 21, and 20th of February—and others, irregular and not so late. Their contents claim but little interest—this our readers will necessarily calculate when we inform them that the following selections are the most important we could furnish.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 21, 1806.

LAST night a packet arrived at the India house from Mr. Barker, the company's resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army, having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina, in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures, and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet.

Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasures to an immense amount.

Our letters from Holland continue to assert, that Bonaparte perseveres in his earnest entreaties to the King of Prussia, to induce his Majesty to shut his ports against the commerce of England, and it is feared that the implacable tyrant will ultimately carry his point in this respect. Much, however, will depend upon the result of the negociations now pending at Berlin, in which the Danish minister takes a conspicuous part.

A council of the cabinet ministers was yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Secretary Fox's office, in Downing-street. Rumour stated that the deliberations related to the subject of peace; but we could not trace this rumour to any authentic source.

A private letter from Vienna of the 11th inst. contains the following article, relative to the sentences passed on the officers whose conduct produced the recent misfortunes to the house of Austria:

"You have of course heard that the Archduke Charles has caused a thorough investigation into the causes of the misfortunes of the Imperial arms in Germany, and, astonishing to think, the undermentioned persons, so high in the confidence of his Majesty, are said to have had the following sentences passed upon them, for the criminal part they have acted in the late transaction.

Prince Auersburg, to be deprived of his nobility, his estates confiscated, and imprisoned ten years in the fortress of Spielberg.

Prince Lamberti, imprisoned for life, in the said fortress.

General Jell, sentenced to be shot.

Privy Counsellor Callenbach, ordered to quit the Imperial States.

Counsellor Fasabender, to be dismissed from his office.

Field Marshal Kaunitz, and Field Marshal Aufenberg, have committed suicide while under arrest.

All the staff officers of the regiments of Kaunitz and Spork, reduced and disgraced.

Count Cobentzel, ordered to quit the country.

General Mack's plans to be submitted to a board of general officers.

Thirty generals dismissed, and as many more under examination.

The trimming policy of the cabinet of Berlin is universally reprobated in the North of Germany. It has formally acknowledged the mock sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg.

We received this morning American papers to the 16th ult. The Congress has been occupied in close sitting in the discussion of the differences between the court of Madrid and the United States, as well as of the grounds of complaint preferred by the mercantile interest against the acts of violence that have so frequently been imputed to our cruizers. None of the proceedings in either, had however, been allowed to transpire. The merchants of New-York are extremely indignant at the restrictions and vexations under which they assert their trade labors, from the conduct of British ships of war. Should their complaints be just, we sincerely hope that every explanation and facility will be offered by our government to preserve a good understanding with the United States.

We understand that a close blockade of all the enemy's ports, one of the measures determined upon by the new board of Admiralty.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dublin, of partial disturbances having arisen in the county of Mayo, but wholly unconnected with any political question. They are stated to have originated solely in the vexatious manner, to the poorer classes, in which the tythes are let, and in which they are collected.

February 25.

The electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were proclaimed Kings on the 1st day of this month, at which time Napoleon was at Munich. A report had prevailed on the Continent, that he intended making a visit to Berlin, where, it appears, the Emperor Alexander is again expected.

February 26.

It is the opinion in Spain, that they will be compelled by the French, to march an army against Portugal in the approaching Spring. We recollect an article to this effect, in the Moniteur, some days ago, given as intelligence received from Madrid, but which, in all probability, came direct from the French government.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18, 1806.

IT is said, that a gentleman having told Mr. Randolph that he was considered as having turned Federalist, received this laconic reply, "It is false, Sir, I have not changed; but the Federalists have become good Republicans."—We agree with Mr. Randolph, that they are good Republicans, but we cannot think with him they have changed.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6.

Yesterday, in the Circuit Court of the United States now sitting in this city, Mr. Samuel G. Ogden came into court and surrendered himself into the custody of the marshal, in discharge of his bail. He was again recognized to appear during the present term, himself in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and one surety in twenty thousand dollars. The district judge presided, none of the judges of the Supreme Court having arrived in this city.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, (Ken.) dated March 8, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It is only 3 or 4 days since I returned from Upper Louisiana, where I have been for about two months past. The whole territory of Upper Louisiana is in perfect confusion and partyism. A great many of the citizens of that country are inimical to General Wilkinson as their Governor, in consequence of which the whole country is in an uproar."

Capt. Gage informs, that there were two privateers lying in Havanna ready for sea, with positive written orders to carry into effect the Decree of Talleyrand and which the Captains of the privateers have shown in Havanna. He also informs, that there were two privateer schooners at Havanna, one mounting 12, and the other 8 guns, ready for sea.

Letters received yesterday from Albany state, that Pierre C. Van Wyck is appointed Recorder of the city of New-York, in the place of Maturin Livingston, removed; Elisha Jenkins, Secretary of State, in the room of Thomas Tillotson, removed; and Archibald M'Intire, Comptroller of State.

A letter received in town from France states, that the Pope is about to take up his residence in Paris, which is to be the future abode of St. Peter's successors, and that the ecclesiastics of the Romish church are no longer to live a life of celibacy. The letter further states, that Talleyrand and Fouche have been created princes—they richly deserve the honour, Bonaparte being Emperor. Instead of king of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, alias Napoleon, is to be invested with the title of king of the Romans.

April 8.

The Leander—The Grand Jury yesterday returned bills against Mr. Ogden, and Col. Smith, in the business of the Leander.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 8.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Yesterday the Citizens of this Commonwealth assembled in their several towns for the purpose of electing Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators. The votes in this town were as follows:

FEDERAL TICKET.

For Governor.

His Excellency Caleb Strong	2503

Lt. Governor.

His Honor Edward H. Robbins,	2444

Senators.

Hon. Harrison G. Otis,	2472
John Phillips,	2484
Christopher Gore,	2489
Dr. William Spooner,	2452
Peter C. Brooks, Esq.	2472

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor—Hon. James Sullivan, 1605
Lt. Governor—Hon. William Heath, 1650
Senators—Hon. David Tilden, 1684; Russell Sturgis, Esq. 1626; Col. Edward Proctor, 1622; Doctor David Townsend, 1622; Samuel Clapp, Esq. 1625.

The following is the result of votes for Governor from 27 towns, which are all we have as yet heard from, viz:—

For Gov. Strong,	7809
For Mr. Sullivan,	6256
Majority for Gov. Strong,	1553

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1806.

COMMUNICATION.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* FREEMEN *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

FRIENDS *and* COUNTRYMEN,

WHILE party-spirit, with increasing virulence, is disseminating discord in the hearts of brethren, alike interrupting the most important public concerns of the State, as well as the tender endearments of private friendship, and the reciprocal duties of social life, a number of genuine Republicans, deeply regretting the fatal tendency of those divisions, which have diffused their baleful influence through every class of the community, from the purest motives, now respectfully offer their friendly co-operation, for the purpose of extinguishing the feuds and effervescence of party animosity, in a mode that, they humbly conceive will, eventually, be productive of much public and private felicity.—With this view, without wishing to wound the feelings, or derogate from the merit of any person, they take the liberty to introduce to you a CHARACTER peculiarly qualified to fill, with honor to himself and advantage to his country, the high office of CHIEF MAGISTRATE—one who happily combines inflexible patriotism with the strictest moral principles, and that general knowledge of National and State affairs so essential in that elevated station, with a liberality of mind, philanthropy of disposition, and engaging moderation of temper, admirably adapted to conciliate the jarring interests and discordant passions of the existing parties.—Those who have a personal knowledge of RICHARD JACKSON, jun. Esq. will, without hesitation, admit that the preceding outlines of his portrait are not exaggerated, and will candidly allow that he is a gentleman every way worthy of the suffrages of the free and independent electors of this State.—From an earnest solicitude to promote the harmony and best interest of this State and nation, to the extent of his abilities, he has consented, at the intercession of many freeholders of different political sentiments, distinguished for their patriotism and virtue, in various parts of the State (the Honourable JAMES FENNER, Esq. having declined the nomination of the late Convention) to permit his name to head the following PROX, composed of Gentlemen who have, in important stations, in the Cabinet and the Field, done their duty, and deserved well of their country.—This PROX is submitted to the patronage of those who possess candour and liberality with an independence of spirit that will prompt them to act as REAL FREEMEN and VIRTUOUS REPUBLICANS, for the general interest and honour of the State, uninfluenced by *crooked Councils* and the narrow policy of party-spirit and interested motives.

The Honourable
Richard Jackson, jun. Esq
GOVERNOR.

The Honourable
Simeon Martin, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. Henry Smith, Esq. Senator.
2. Waterman Tibbits, Esq. Senator.
3. Daniel Champlin, Esq. Senator.
4. James Aldrich, Esq. Senator.
5. William Waterman, Esq. Senator.
6. John D'Wolfe, Esq. Senator.
7. Joseph Cundall, Esq. Senator.
8. Oliver Gardner, Esq. Senator.
9. Samuel Hoxsie, Esq. Senator.
10. Thomas G. Pitman, Esq. Senator.

Samuel Eddy, Esq. Secretary.
James Burrill, jun. Esq. Attorney-General.
Henry Sherburne, Esq. General-Treasurer.

N. B. The Honourable SIMEON MARTIN, Esq. having been approved of by the respectable Citizens of Newport as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, his name appears in the preceding PROX, in consequence of their approbation of the measure—under an impression that he will be acceptable, in that station, to the State in general, his character being irreproachable.

April 11, 1806.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 31, 1806.

"On Wednesday last the bill prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great-Britain and Ireland, passed the House of Representatives. Ayes 93, noes 32. The bill is to go into operation the 15th of November next.

"If any man knows of any thing more childish than the passage of this bill, we should be glad to hear of it, that this may not stand alone in the annals of legislature nonsense. To go into operation, after the importation of our fall goods, the 15th of November; a fortnight after the next meeting of Congress, if they meet the first Monday in November, as they probably will. It is shewing the teeth, and at the same time declaring they are afraid to bite.

"Mr. Randolph said but a few words, on the passage of this bill in the house. He declared it a milk and water bill; a dose of chicken broth to be administered eight months hence; a bill almost too contemptible for the discussion of men of sound minds. If, said he, you would throw the disgrace of it from your shoulders, throw the bill under the clerk's table: It is nothing more or less than granting a bounty for perjury; for no part of it is worth a farthing, except that relating to Custom-House oaths, and we all know what Custom-House oaths are: It cannot be carried into execution; you know it cannot, nor do you wish it should be; it is intended only for a show, a bug bear. The times require something very different; the administration wants energy. Is the House to be whipped into this measure by the underlings of government? Why will not gentlemen attend to the changes and present situation of Europe? Will they continue to go the same unvaried round in their political go-cart, heedless of the changes by which we ought to be governed? Is not a negociation now pending? I call, Mr. Speaker, for the reading of the dispatches lately received.

"Speaker. What dispatches?

"Mr. Randolph. Those from Mr. Munroe.

"Speaker. They are confidential.

"Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be read.

"Speaker. They are not in the possession of the House.

"Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be sent for then.

"Speaker. I have stated to the gentleman that they are not before the House, and if here they would not be read.

"There was here a loud call for the question, and Mr. Randolph forbore rising again.

"Messrs. Clopton and Newton spoke in favor of the bill.

"Mr. Lyon, moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of granting leave to the President by proclamation, to declare it null, provided the differences with Great-Britain should be adjusted.

"There were about a dozen in favour of the motion.

"As it now stands, importation must be stopped, though all disputes should be arranged at this moment. Something terrible in this to be sure. But the fact is that they mean to meet the 1st of November to repeal it; they have inveigled a great number by urging the necessity of unanimity, and promising that particular care should be taken that the bill should never be executed. This is apparent. Well, it answers for a show! What a spirited and energetic Congress we have! Buy lands twice of Spain, through fear of offending France; and pass a bill against England, the very face of which declares it cannot, and was never intended to be executed.

"The Senate of the United States, on Friday last, passed the bill for compromising the Yazoo claim, 19 to 11, and the next day it was taken up in the House of Representatives and rejected 62 to 54. Immediately on which Mr. J. Randolph rose and moved that the House adjourn. He said that a few days ago the house had adjourned on account of the death of Gen. Jackson. He hoped they would now adjourn on account of his resurrection. For that he had told him if he could give a death blow to the Yazoo business, he should die in peace. The House adjourned, but whether Gen. Jackson arose or not, we have not heard."

"It is proposed by a bill introduced in the Senate, to make the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, a present of 20 or 30,000 dollars.

"A bill is at present before the Senate of the United States which provides for the emission of two new and additional coins—the one to be called a *double disme*, to be composed of silver, value 20 cents; the other, two-cent pieces, value one-fiftieth part of a dollar, to be composed of a mixture of silver and copper.

"Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, who sailed from New-York, last week, in the United States brig Hornet, for France, is said to have been the bearer of dispatches from Government to our minister in Paris—it is also said that he is the bearer of a sum of money, appropriated by a bill passed in the secret sittings of Congress, for a particular purpose, probably the purchase of the Floridas.

"On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, a very ardent debate took place on a motion, made, we believe, by Dr. Leib, *to take off the injunction of secrecy.* The discussion was determined in the affirmative—ayes 62, noes 56.

"It is probable Congress will adjourn in about 2 weeks."

French Squadron.—Feb. 4, lat. 15, 30, S. long. 13 W. was spoken a French squadron, of 6 sail of the line and a frigate, 52 days from Brest bound to the East-Indies. They had taken several prizes, and it was supposed would touch at St. Helena. Jerome Bonaparte commanded one of the ships.

The British ship Thunderer, has lately taken, and carried into Gibraltar, a French 74 gun ship, richly ladened, from the Isle of France.

By the official account of the victory lately obtained by the British off St. Domingo, it appears, that the whole number of killed and wounded on board the English vessels was 333, (73 killed, 260 wounded.) The loss of the French is estimated at 1600 killed and wounded.

Admiral Duckworth, who was dispatched by Admiral Collingwood, to take or destroy the French squadron, which steered for the West-Indies, having executed his orders, sailed from Jamaica on the 24th of February to join his old commander off Cadiz.

A letter from Bordeaux, (dated Feb. 14.) says "the last letters from Paris talk of war again on the continent, but do not mention with what powers."

A letter from a member of Congress, dated the 26th ult. remarks:—"It is no longer doubted that the differences between the United States and Great-Britain will be happily accommodated—especially as, *previous to the death of Mr. Pitt*, instructions had been issued by the British government, to ascertain the number of American captures, and to estimate the damage sustained by our merchants."

It appears by the Washington papers, that Mr. Randolph's declaration, that he would denounce Mr. Madison, was made with closed doors. This may account for the silence which has attended this circumstance.

Mr. Nicholson's non-importation Bill passed the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday the 12th ult. 93 to 32, and was immediately sent up to the Senate where it underwent a first, and was ordered to a second reading the day following. The time fixed for its going into operation is the 15th of November next.

A Louisville paper of the 8th ult. says, "We hear from St. Louis, that party spirit has arisen to so a high degree, that the citizens attack each other with sword and pistol in their own houses."

Congress have voted to wear mourning for 30 days, as a testimony of respect for the memory of Gen. Jackson, of the Senate lately deceased.

Tonnage.—The towns of Boston, Salem and Portland, own more tons of shipping than are owned, in all the States south of the Potomac. The towns above mentioned own 176 572 tons—the States alluded to, about 360 tons less.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 31st of March, 1805.

"By an arrival this day from St. Domingo, in 17 days, it appears that the ship Leander was actually at Jacmel, *organising and recruiting* for the main. Capt. Lewis of the ship Emperor was, it is said, *aiding and assisting* Miranda but was not to proceed with him."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, to a respectable commercial house in this city, dated March 12, 1806.

"I was last evening informed, by the commanding officer of this post, that he had received official accounts of from 5 to 7000 troops being on their way for this post, and which would arrive in less than 3 weeks. In consequence of which he had directed the agent of the contractor, to procure army supplies, and keep in store provisions for two or three months, sufficient to issue at least 7000 rations per day. An express was immediately dispatched to Fort Adams and Natchez, requiring a supply as soon as possible.—*Louisiana Gazette.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Snow Rising Sun, Tanner,	Havanna
Schooner Sea-Flower, Baxter,	Richmond
Sunbury, Shearman,	Ditto
Hunter, Copeland,	St. Thomas
Sloop Huntress, Earl,	New York
Ship Amethyst, Smith,	Canton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Sally, Akin,	Hudson

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, price 11½ *Cents,*

A NEW and improved edition of the FREE-MASON's MONITOR, by *Thomas S. Webb.*

Also just Received, and for Sale as above, price 25 *Cents,*

The Second edition of Dr. COWDERY's JOURNAL, kept during his Captivity in Tripoli.

Likewise for Sale, as above,

STEUBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE, with nine Plates, including a Plate exhibiting the various Motions of the MARTIAL EXERCISE—price, bound, 75 Cents.

May be had as above, (printed in a handsome octavo form) price 25 *Cents,*

The SPEECH of the Hon. J. RANDOLPH, in the House of Representatives, of the United States, on the Non-Importation Resolution of Mr. Gregg.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 26th inst. at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,

A LOT of LAND, in Farewell-Street, with a large two-story Dwelling-House thereon standing, having four rooms on a floor, large Cellar underneath, large garden and yard, with a good well of water.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 4th Mo. 9th, 1806.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Monday of June next, at XI o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,

THE Estate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, situated on Easton's Point, bounded on Washington and Poplar-streets; a very pleasant and airy situation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

JUST Received, by the Ship Columbia, from the Havanna, and for sale by the subscriber in Providence—The CARGO of said ship, consisting of Molasses, white and brown Sugar in boxes and Coffee, entitled to debenture on exportation, the whole being of the first quality, and will be sold on liberal terms.—Also the aforesaid ship and appurtenances, now lying in Newport; she is a staunch well-built ship of two decks of about 180 Tons, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; the terms will be made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to ASA AMES, Providence, or to Mr. *Robert Brattle*, or Mr. *John Baker* in Newport.

April 8, 1806.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

ASA SHAW,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY-SEED; viz. Herd's-Grass; Clover; Borden's Grass and Red-Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or less quantity.—Also Jamaica Spirits per hogshead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron assorted per ton; German Steel; with an assortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molasses; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Crockery Ware.

The above articles will be sold as cheap for cash as can be purchased in Newport. He thanks his customers for former favours, and solicits a continuance. *Newport, April* 11, 1806.

TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four Acres.

ALSO,

A House; situated in Bridge-Street, next west of Capt. Gilbert Chase's, in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a small family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

To be SOLD, or to LET,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two-story Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, situated in Wickford, in North-Kingstown, on the Main-street.—Said House is well-finished, and is a very good stand for business.—For terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN.

Exeter, April 5, 1806.

Washington, ff. } *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, April 4th. A. D.* 1806.

WHEREAS DORCAS PENDLETON, of Westerly, in the county of Washington, Wife of *Simeon Pendleton*, 2d, has preferred her petition, directed to said Court, at their April Term, 1806, in this county, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would pass sentence of divorce between her and the said *Simeon*.—This is therefore to notify the said *Simeon* to appear, if he shall think fit, before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of this inst. then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

THE Creditors of JOHN BOURS, jun. of Newport, in the county of Newport merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the next General Assembly, &c. to be held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, made and passed in the year A. D. 1756, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 10, 1806.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to

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South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1806.

COMMUNICATION.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* FREEMEN *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

FRIENDS *and* COUNTRYMEN,

WHILE party-spirit, with increasing virulence, is disseminating discord in the hearts of brethren, alike interrupting the most important public concerns of the State, as well as the tender endearments of private friendship, and the reciprocal duties of social life, a number of genuine Republicans, deeply regretting the fatal tendency of those divisions, which have diffused their baleful influence through every class of the community, from the purest motives, now respectfully offer their friendly co-operation, for the purpose of extinguishing the feuds and effervescence of party animosity, in a mode that, they humbly conceive will, eventually, be productive of much public and private felicity.—With this view, without wishing to wound the feelings, or derogate from the merit of any person, they take the liberty to introduce to you a CHARACTER peculiarly qualified to fill, with honor to himself and advantage to his country, the high office of CHIEF MAGISTRATE—one who happily combines inflexible patriotism with the strictest moral principles, and that general knowledge of national and State affairs so essential in that elevated station, with a liberality of mind, philanthropy of disposition, and engaging moderation of temper, admirably adapted to conciliate the jarring interests and discordant passions of the existing parties.—Those who have a personal knowledge of RICHARD JACKSON, jun. Esq. will, without hesitation, admit that the preceding outlines of his portrait are not exaggerated, and will candidly allow that he is a gentleman every way worthy of the suffrages of the free and independent electors of this State.—From an earnest solicitude to promote the harmony and best interest of this State and nation, to the extent of his abilities, he has consented, at the intercession of many freeholders of different political sentiments, distinguished for their patriotism and virtue, in various parts of the State (the Honourable JAMES FENNER, Esq. having declined the nomination of the late Convention) to permit his name to head the following PROX, composed of Gentlemen who have, in important stations, in the Cabinet and the Field, done their duty, and deserved well of their country.—This PROX is submitted to the patronage of those who possess candour and liberality with an independence of spirit that will prompt them to act as REAL FREEMEN and VIRTUOUS REPUBLICANS, for the general interest and honour of the State, uninfluenced by *crooked Councils* and the narrow policy of party-spirit and interested motives.

The Honourable
Richard Jackson, jun. Esq
GOVERNOR.

The Honourable
Simeon Martin, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1. Henry Smith, Esq. Senator.
2. Waterman Tibbits, Esq. Senator.
3. Daniel Champlin, Esq. Senator.
4. James Aldrich, Esq. Senator.
5. William Waterman, Esq. Senator.
6. John D'Wolfe, Esq. Senator.
7. Joseph Cundall, Esq. Senator.
8. Oliver Gardner, Esq. Senator.
9. Samuel Hoxsie, Esq. Senator.
10. Thomas G. Pitman, Esq. Senator.

Samuel Eddy, Esq. Secretary.
James Burrill, jun. Esq. Attorney-General.
Henry Sherburne, Esq. General-Treasurer.

N. B. The Honourable SIMEON MARTIN, Esq. having been approved of by the respectable Citizens of Newport as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, his name appears in the preceding Prox, in consequence of their approbation of the measure—under an impression that he will be acceptable, in that station, to the State in general, his character being irreproachable.

April 11, 1806.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 31, 1806.

"On Wednesday last the bill prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great-Britain and Ireland, passed the House of Representatives. Ayes 93, noes 32. The bill is to go into operation the 15th of November next.

"If any man knows of any thing more childish than the passage of this bill, we should be glad to hear of it, that this may not stand alone in the annals of legislature nonsense. To go into operation, after the importation of our fall goods, the 15th of November; a fortnight after the next meeting of Congress, if they meet the first Monday in November, as they probably will. It is shewing the teeth, and at the same time declaring they are afraid to bite.

"Mr. Randolph said but a few words, on the passage of this bill in the house. He declared it a milk and water bill; a dose of chicken broth to be administered eight months hence; a bill almost too contemptible for the discussion of men of sound minds. If, said he, you would throw the disgrace of it from your shoulders, throw the bill under the clerk's table: It is nothing more or less than granting a bounty for perjury; for no part of it is worth a farthing, except that relating to Custom-House oaths, and we all know what Custom-House oaths are: It cannot be carried into execution; you know it cannot, nor do you wish it should be; it is intended only for a show, a bug bear. The times require something very different; the administration wants energy. Is the House to be whipped into this measure by the underlings of government? Why will not gentlemen attend to the changes and present situation of Europe? Will they continue to go the same unvaried round in their political go-cart, heedless of the changes by which we ought to be governed? Is not a negociation now pending? I call, Mr. Speaker, for the reading of the dispatches lately received.

"Speaker. What dispatches?

"Mr. Randolph. Those from Mr. Munroe.

"Speaker. They are confidential.

"Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be read.

"Speaker. They are not in the possession of the House.

"Mr. Randolph. I hope they will be sent for then.

"Speaker. I have stated to the gentleman that they are not before the House, and if here they would not be read.

"There was here a loud call for the question, and Mr. Randolph forbore rising again.

"Messrs. Clopton and Newton spoke in favor of the bill.

"Mr. Lyon, moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of granting leave to the President by proclamation, to declare it null, provided the differences with Great-Britain should be adjusted.

"There were about a dozen in favour of the motion.

"As it now stands, importation must be stopped, though all disputes should be arranged at this moment. Something terrible in this to be sure. But the fact is that they mean to meet the 1st of November to repeal it, they have inveigled a great number by urging the necessity of unanimity, and promising that particular care should be taken that the bill should never be executed. This is apparent. Well, it answers for a show! What a spirited and energetic Congress we have! Buy lands twice of Spain, through fear of offending France; and pass a bill against England, the very face of which declares it cannot, and was never intended to be executed.

"The Senate of the United States, on Friday last, passed the bill for compromising the Yazoo claim, 19 to 11, and the next day it was taken up in the House of Representatives and rejected 62 to 54. Immediately on which Mr. J. Randolph rose and moved that the House adjourn. He said that a few days ago the house had adjourned on account of the death of Gen. Jackson. He hoped they would now adjourn on account of his resurrection. For that he had told him if he could give a death blow to the Yazoo business, he should die in peace. The House adjourned, but whether Gen. Jackson arose or not, we have not heard."

"It is proposed by a bill introduced in the Senate, to make the Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, a present of 20 or 30,000 dollars.

"A bill is at present before the Senate of the United States which provides for the emission of two new and additional coins—the one to be called a *double disme*, to be composed of silver, value 20 cents, the other, two-cent pieces, value one-fiftieth part of a dollar, to be composed of a mixture of silver and copper.

"Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, who sailed from New-York, last week, in the United States brig Hornet, for France, is said to have been the bearer of dispatches from Government to our minister in Paris—it is also said that he is the bearer of a sum of money, appropriated by a bill passed in the secret sittings of Congress, for a particular purpose, probably the purchase of the Floridas.

"On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, a very ardent debate took place on a motion, made, we believe, by Dr. Leib, *to take off the injunction of secrecy.* The discussion was determined in the affirmative—ayes 62, noes 56.

"It is probable Congress will adjourn in about 2 weeks."

French Squadron.—Feb. 4, lat. 15, 30, S. long. 13 W. was spoken a French squadron, of 6 sail of the line and a frigate, 52 days from Brest bound to the East-Indies. They had taken several prizes, and it was supposed would touch at St. Helena. Jerome Bonaparte commanded one of the ships.

The British ship Thunderer, has lately taken, and carried into Gibraltar, a French 74 gun ship, richly ladened, from the Isle of France.

By the official account of the victory lately obtained by the British off St. Domingo, it appears, that the whole number of killed and wounded on board the English vessels was 333, (73 killed, 260 wounded.) The loss of the French is estimated at 1600 killed and wounded.

Admiral Duckworth, who was dispatched by Admiral Collingwood, to take or destroy the French squadron, which steered for the West-Indies, having executed his orders, sailed from Jamaica on the 24th of February to join his old commander off Cadiz.

A letter from Bordeaux, (dated Feb. 14.) says "the last letters from Paris talk of war again on the continent, but do not mention with what powers."

A letter from a member of Congress, dated the 26th ult. remarks:—"It is no longer doubted that the differences between the United States and Great-Britain will be happily accommodated—especially as, *previous to the death of Mr. Pitt*, instructions had been issued by the British government, to ascertain the number of American captures, and to estimate the damage sustained by our merchants."

It appears by the Washington papers, that Mr. Randolph's declaration, that he would denounce Mr. Madison, was made with closed doors. This may account for the silence which has attended this circumstance.

Mr. Nicholson's non-importation Bill passed the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday the 12th ult. 93 to 32, and was immediately sent up to the Senate where it underwent a first, and was ordered to a second reading the day following. The time fixed for its going into operation is the 15th of November next.

A Louisville paper of the 8th ult. says, "We hear from St. Louis, that party spirit has arisen to so a high degree, that the citizens attack each other with sword and pistol in their own houses."

Congress have voted to wear mourning for 30 days, as a testimony of respect for the memory of Gen. Jackson, of the Senate lately deceased.

Tonnage.—The towns of Boston, Salem and Portland, own more tons of shipping than are owned in all the States south of the Potomac. The towns above mentioned own 176 572 tons—the States alluded to, about 300 tons less.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 31st of March, 1805.

"By an arrival this day from St. Domingo, in 17 days, it appears that the ship Leander was actually at Jacmel, *organizing and recruiting* for the main. Capt. Lewis of the ship Emperor was, it is said, *aiding and assisting* Miranda but was not to proceed with him."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, to a respectable commercial house in this city, dated March 12, 1806.

"I was last evening informed, by the commanding officer of this post, that he had received official accounts of from 5 to 7000 troops being on their way for this post, and which would arrive in less than 3 weeks. In consequence of which he had directed the agent of the contractor, to procure army supplies, and keep in store provisions for two or three months, sufficient to issue at least 7000 rations per day. An express was immediately dispatched to Fort Adams and Natchez, requiring a supply as soon as possible.—*Louisiana Gazette.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Snow Rising Sun, Tanner,	Havanna
Schooner Sea-Flower, Baxter,	Richmond
Sunbury, Shearman,	Ditto
Hunter, Copeland,	St. Thomas
Sloop Huntress, Earl,	New York
Ship Amethyst, Smith,	Canton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Sally, Akin,	Hudson

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, price 12½ *Cents,*

A NEW and improved edition of the FREE-MASON's MONITOR, by *Thomas S. Webb.*

Also just Received, and for Sale as above, price 25 *Cents,*

The Second edition of Dr. COWDERY's JOURNAL, kept during his Captivity in Tripoli.

Likewise for Sale, as above,

STEUBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE, with nine Plates, including a Plate exhibiting the various Motions of the MARTIAL EXERCISE—price, bound, 75 Cents.

May be had as above, (printed in a handsome octavo form) price 25 *Cents,*

The SPEECH of the Hon. J. RANDOLPH, in the House of Representatives, of the United States, on the Non-Importation Resolution of Mr. Gregg.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 26th inst. at XI *o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,*

A LOT of LAND, in Farewell-Street, with a large two-story Dwelling-House thereon standing, having four rooms on a floor, large Cellar underneath, large garden and yard, with a good well of water.

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 4th Mo. 9th, 1806.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Monday of June next, at XI *o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,*

THE Estate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, situated on Easton's Point, bounded on Washington and Poplar-streets; a very pleasant and airy situation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

Newport, April 11, 1806.

JUST Received, by the Ship Columbia, from the Havanna, and for sale by the subscriber in Providence—The CARGO of said ship, consisting of Molasses, white and brown Sugar in boxes and Coffee, entitled to debenture on exportation, the whole being of the first quality, and will be sold on liberal terms.—Also the aforesaid ship and appurtenances, now lying in Newport; she is a staunch well-built ship of two decks of about 180 Tons, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; the terms will be made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to ASA AMES, Providence, or to Mr. *Robert Brattle*, or Mr. *John Baker* in Newport.

April 8, 1806.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

ASA SHAW,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

A GENERAL Supply of HAY SEED, viz. Herd's-Grass; Clover; Borden's Grass and Red-Top; Turnip-Seed by the pound or less quantity.—Also Jamaica Spirits per hogshead; Soap per box; Bar-Iron assorted per ton; German Steel; with an assortment of GROCERIES at Retail, among which are Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molasses; Sugar; Flour; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Cotton, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Crockery Ware.

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POETRY.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

WE extract, with pleasure, the following simple but elegant tribute to the memory of the immortal NELSON, from a beautiful Historic Poem, just published, on the *Love of Glory* :—

LIVES there a man, whose cold and callous heart,
Ne'er felt that flame, which burns in noble minds,
And poorly thinks all glory mere romance?
If he would know its worth, what dear rewards
It pours on virtue even in the tomb,
Then let him think when gallant Nelson fell,
What precious tears bedew'd the Conq'ror's grave;
What bitter grief his grateful country felt;
How ev'n the fruits of Victory itself
Were poor and tasteless, when so dearly bought,
And when her darling Hero was no more;
Each Briton in his glory felt a share,
And know how much it is above all price
To gain the tribute of a Nation's love.

The nations he had sav'd, as Britons, felt,
And ev'n the conquer'd heard his fate with tears.
No pomp of solemn funeral could add
A greater honor to the Hero's shade.
While o'er his trophied tomb the marble bust,
Shews but the image of his mortal frame,
His spirit in his country's glory lives,
His monument is ev'ry British heart.

To buy immortal honor, such as his,
Who would not give a few short years of life,
Chequer'd (as at the best) with grief and pain?
Who would not rather chuse like him to die,
Than ever live to see th' inglorious day,
Which bows his country to a foreign yoke?
Though, Fortune, partial to a Hero's fame,
Crown'd with a glorious death his glorious life;
Yet, ere he fell, she suffer'd him to taste
The anticipated joys of endless praise;
'Twas when the battle open'd to his view,
And hostile fleets appear'd in dread array,
Amidst the terrors of the coming fight,
He saw his country's triumph and his own;
And in the fullness of his heart exclaim'd,
"*This is the happiest moment of my life.*"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXVIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON POLICY IN FRIENDSHIP.

POLICY in friendship is like logic in truth, a kind of crafty wisdom that turneth every thing to self profit—Give me a friend who is virtuously wise, not cunningly hid—Scipio would not believe it was the counsel of a wise man, which taught so to love as if we were soon to hate.—The purpose of true affection is perpetuity; that friendship which is soon at an end was never well begun.—The politic heart is too full of angles and devices for a plain and honest character to meddle with.—The end of policy is for a man to make himself great; the end of true friendship is to promote the interest and well-being of another. The perfection of love is constancy, and of friendship disinterestedness.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as at any Book-Store in America,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in sheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, some with *Osterwald's* Notes, at various prices. *Also,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

Also,

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wove paper—This is the most convenient Bible, for Family use, ever published, as the volumes are of a convenient size for use, and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four persons can be using the different Volumes at the same time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the use of aged persons, and of those who have weak eyes.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, suitable for aged persons—and some very small, convenient for the pocket—*Also,* CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, some in octavo, on a large type, and some very small, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

OF every kind used in this town and its vicinity (including Testaments, School-Bibles, Latin and English Dictionaries, Geographies, Latin and English Grammars, the whole of Lindley Murray's very excellent School-Books, Hannah Adams' abridged history of New-England, an excellent School-Book, and a variety of others) for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, wholesale and retail.—Country merchants' and school-masters supplied on as good terms as at any Book-Store in America.

A L S O,

For sale as above, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as at any Book-Store in America, a general and extensive Assortment of the best STATIONARY; including WRITING-PAPER, of every description; BONNET PAPER; best Holland Quills of all qualities; ink and ink-powder, red and black; office Tape; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Knives; Blanks of almost every description; Parchment; playing Cards, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 148, Thames-street, an excellent Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the latest importation from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas:
Early Charlton
Do. Turner
Blue Prussian
Dwarf Marrowfat
Green Do.
Large Do.
Leadman's Dwarf

Beans:
Windsor Beans
Yellow dwarf
Early purple
Prolific dwarf

Cabbage:
Early Yorkshire
Dutch dwarf
Sugar-Loaf
Drum-head
Green Savoy
Red Dutch
Cauliflower
Scotch Cale

Lettuce:
Early-head
Loaf head
Brown-head
Cabbage
Egyptian Cos

Radish:
Early-purple
Scarlet Do.
Turnip do.

Various:
Beet and Parsnip
Carrot and Turnip
Solid Celery
Italian do.
Onion
Early Cucumbes
Long and Cluster do.
Sweet Marjoram
Thyme
Summer Savory
Parsley
Asparagus
Peppergrass
Bush Squash
Crook-necked do.
Spinage and Sage
Sorrel and Endive
Nasturtium
Water-Melon
White Mustard
Garden Cresses
Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected soon.

N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

JAMES CENTER

Has just Received, and for Sale,

An Assortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, opposite General Martin's,

Peace from Mr. Burrington Anthony, Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spanish Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
English do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Prussian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parsnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage:
Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Battersea
Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:
3 kinds of English Beans
Cranberry, white, case-knife and whipany
Bush do.
White, six-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radish:
Salmon, scarlet and early-short

Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage:
Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber:
Early long, green and prickly do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.
Double Parsley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer-Savory, Sage, Nasturtium, &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

Dissolution of PARTNERSHIP.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT the Partnership of the subscribers, under the firms of *William Moore & Co.* and *Henry Moore & Co.* is this Day dissolved by mutual consent.—The undersigned embrace this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge every favor received from their good customers—and earnestly to request those of them who are now indebted to either firm above-mentioned, to call and settle the same without delay;—and all those to whom said concern is indebted, may receive their just dues, by calling on *William Moore*, jun. or *Henry Moore*, who are authorized to settle all accounts.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
CALEB GREEN,
HENRY MOORE.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

N. B. The DRY GOODS business in future will be carried on by WILLIAM MOORE, jun. at the old stand, NO. 99, Thames-street, and the GROCERY and HARD-WARE business by HENRY MOORE, at his former stand, NO. 5, Market-square; where strict attention will be paid, and every favor in the line of their business will be gratefully acknowledged.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, *Long-Wharf,*

Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the newest fashions, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and solicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the subscriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-street—the third time this Winter past—the Bolts, Brake, and Nose of said Pump.—Whoever will give such information, so that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that justice which they deserve, shall receive the above Reward.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames street—one of the most convenient and best situated stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, *Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail.

Newport, Dec 13, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 14th day of April, A. D. 1806, *at* XI *o'clock A. M. subject to a Mortgage and the Widow's Right of Dower,*

ALL the Right, Title and Interest, of *William Shaw*, late of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner deceased, in a certain Lot of Land consisting of about two acres, and situated in Newport aforesaid, on the east side of Thames-street, directly south of the estate occupied by Capt. *John Caboone.*—The sale will take place upon the premises, when and where the conditions of sale will be communicated

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 14, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine spirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And possession given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the subscriber, about three miles distance from the State-House, now occupied by *George Hathaway*, which extends from the main west-road to the water on the river; consisting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extensive shore, belonging to the Farm; with suitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the best Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, situated on Easton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,

1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horse-Cart.

Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House;—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp.
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, consisting of 174 hogsheads of forth-proof Rum.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the tate of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
80 Do. new Sable Do.
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the best Quality,

for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 7, 1805.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleasantly situated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has just Received, and for Sale, a supply of new GOODS, bought with Cash at Boston. Also one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22*d.* 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale,

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

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Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; cassimeres; plains; coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and duffils; toilinet; cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombasets; durays; durants; russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Also just received from Boston, and for sale as above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE noted stand which has been occupied as a Tavern, for a number of years past, by Warner and Dunbar, in Belcher-Town, in the county of Hampshire (Mass.) containing 50 acres, under good improvement, with a convenient House, two Barns and Out-Houses; also excellent water conveyed from a spring that never fails, within one mile of the Meeting-House in said town, and within 80 rods of a good grist and saw-mill. Payment will be made easy for the purchaser, viz. one-half down, the remainder in yearly payments of 300 dollars each.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belcher-Town, March 4, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 25th of March inst.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE situated in Broad-street, now improved by Mr. *Oliver Vare*, as a Boarding-House, with a barn, crib, &c. &c.—Also about 37 acres of excellent Land in the vicinity of the town of Newport, formerly the property of *Edward Simmons*, Esq. deceased.—For further particulars and terms apply to

EDWARD SIMMONS.

Newport, March 14, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3, *On his Wharf,*

Five Thousand Weight of smoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Fresh superfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or single pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the small quantity.

A new supply of Boat's Oars.

Also may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the best Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

POETRY.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

WE extract with pleasure, the following simple but elegant tribute to the memory of the immortal NELSON, from a beautiful Historic Poem just published, on the *Love of Glory* :—

LIVES there a man, whose cold and callous heart.
Ne'er felt that flame, which burns in noble minds,
And poorly thinks all glory mere romance?
Let he would know its worth, what dear rewards
It pours on virtue even in the tomb,
Then let him think when gallant Nelson fell,
What precious tears bedew'd the Conq'ror's grave;
What bitter grief his grateful country felt;
How ev'n the fruits of Victory itself
Were poor and tasteless, when so dearly bought,
And when her darling Hero was no more;
Each Briton in his glory felt a share,
And know how much it is above all price
To gain the tribute of a Nation's love.

The nations he had sav'd, as Britons, felt,
And ev'n the conquer'd heard his fate with tears.
No pomp of solemn funeral could add
A greater honor to the Hero's shade
While o'er his trophied tomb the marble bust,
Shews but the image of his mortal frame,
His spirit in his country's glory lives,
His monument is ev'ry British heart.

To buy immortal honor, such as his,
Who would not give a few short years of life,
Chequer'd (as at the best) with grief and pain?
Who would not rather chuse like him to die,
Than ever live to see th' inglorious day,
Which bows his country to a foreign yoke?
Though, Fortune, partial to a Hero's fame,
Crown'd with a glorious death his glorious life;
Yet, ere he fell, she suffer'd him to taste
The anticipated joys of endless praise;
'Twas when the battle open'd to his view,
And hostile fleets appear'd in dread array,
Amidst the terrors of the coming fight,
He saw his country's triumph and his own;
And in the fullness of his heart exclaim'd,
"*This is the happiest moment of my life.*"

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXVIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON POLICY IN FRIENDSHIP.

POLICY in friendship is like logic in truth, a kind of crafty wisdom that turneth every thing to self profit—Give me a friend who is virtuously wise, not cunningly hid—Scipio would not believe it was the counsel of a wise man which taught so to love as if we were soon to hate.—The purpose of true affection is perpetuity: that friendship which is soon at an end was never well begun.—
—The politic heart is too full of angles and devices for a plain and honest character to meddle with.—The end of policy is for a man to make himself great: the end of true friendship is to promote the interest and well-being of another. The perfection of love is constancy, and of friendship disinterestedness.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as at any Book-Store in America,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in sheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, some with *Osterwald's* Notes, at various prices. *Also,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

Also,

A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wove paper—This is the most convenient Bible, for Family use, ever published, as the volumes are of a convenient size for use, and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four persons can be using the different Volumes at the same time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the use of aged persons, and of those who have weak eyes.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, suitable for aged persons—and some very small, convenient for the pocket—*Also,* CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, some in octavo, on a large type, and some very small, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

OF every kind used in this town and its vicinity (including Testaments, School-Bibles, Latin and English Dictionaries, Geographies, Latin and English Grammars, the whole of Lindley Murray's very excellent School-Books, Hannah Adams' abridged history of New-England, an excellent School-Book, and a variety of others) for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, wholesale and retail.—Country merchants' and school-masters supplied on as good terms as at any Book-Store in America.

A L S O,

For sale as above, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as at any Book-Store in America, a general and extensive Assortment of the best STATIONARY; including WRITING-PAPER, of every description; BONNET PAPER; best Holland Quills of all qualities; ink and ink-powder, red and black; office Tape; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Knives; Blanks of almost every description; Parchment; playing Cards, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, NO. 148, Thames-street, an excellent Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the latest importation from London, &c. among them are the following, viz.

Peas:
Early Charlton
Do. Turner
Blue Prussian
Dwarf Marrowfat
Green Do.
Large Do.
Leadman's Dwarf

Beans:
Windsor Beans
Yellow dwarf
Early purple
Prolific dwarf

Cabbage:
Early Yorkshire
Dutch dwarf
Sugar-Loaf
Drum-head
Green Savoy
Red Dutch
Cauliflower
Scotch Cale

Lettuce:
Early-head
Loaf head
Brown-head
Cabbage
Egyptian Cos

Radish:
Early-purple
Scarlet Do.
Turnip do.

Various:
Beet and Parsnip
Carrot and Turnip
Solid Celery
Italian do.
Onion
Early Cucumbes
Long and Cluster do.
Sweet Marjoram
Thyme
Summer Savory
Parsley
Asparagus
Peppergrass
Bush Squash
Crook-necked do.
Spinage and Sage
Sorrel and Endive
Nasturtium
Water-Melon
White Mustard
Garden Cresses
Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c.

FLOWER-SEEDS expected soon.

N. B. Drugs and Medicines; Spices; Paints; Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c. &c. for Sale, at the above Store, as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

JAMES CENTER

Has just Received, and for Sale,

An Assortment of New GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, opposite General Martin's,

Peace from Mr. Burrington Anthony, Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spanish Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
English do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Prussian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parsnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage:
Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Battersea
Large Drumhead
avoy

Beans:
9 kinds of English Beans
Cranberry, white, case-knife and whipany
Bush do.
White, six-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radish:
Salmon, scarlet and early-short

Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage:
Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber:
Early long, green and prickly do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.
Double-Parsley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer-Savory, Sage, Nasturtium, &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

Dissolution of PARTNERSHIP.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT the Partnership of the subscribers, under the firms of *William Moore & Co.* and *Henry Moore & Co.* is this Day dissolved by mutual consent—The undersigned embrace this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge every favor received from their good customers—and earnestly to request those of them who are now indebted to either firm above-mentioned, to call and settle the same without delay;—and all those to whom said concern is indebted, may receive their just dues, by calling on *William Moore*, jun. or *Henry Moore*, who are authorized to settle all accounts.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
CALEB GREEN.
HENRY MOORE.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

N. B. The DRY GOODS business in future will be carried on by WILLIAM MOORE, jun. at the old stand, NO. 99, Thames-street, and the GROCERY and HARD-WARE business by HENRY MOORE, at his former stand, NO. 5, Market-square; where strict attention will be paid, and every favor in the line of their business will be gratefully acknowledged.

PALMER & COE.

CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18, *Long-Wharf,*

Respectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the newest fashions, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and solicit a continuance of their favours.

Newport, March 27, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Pump of the subscriber, at the head of his Wharf in Thames-street—the third time this Winter past—the Bolts, Brake, and Nose of said Pump.—Whoever will give such information, so that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to that justice which they deserve, shall receive the above Reward.

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JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3, *On his Wharf,*

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